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SALES BY AUCTION.

TO ALL CLASSES OF CAPITALISTS.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDS AND PROPERTIES IN THE CENTRE OF THE CITY OF SYDNEY, BEING ONE OF THE MOST ADVANTAGEOUS SALES OFFERED TO PUBLIC COMPETITION FOR MANY YEARS, THE PROPERTY OF MR. WILLIAM FENDRAY, SENR.,

Comprising—
20 MOST DESIRABLE DWELLING-HOUSES AND COTTAGES, WITH BUILDING LAND ADJOINING, SITUATE ON THE WEST SIDE OF CASTLE-STREET, WHICH STREET WILL BECOME A LEADING THOROUGHFARE TO THE CIRCULAR WHARF, AND FORMING THE ANGLE OF THAT STREET WITH GULBURN-STREET; the latter possessing the advantage of a direct line of communication from the Wharves of Darling Harbour to the New Gaol, and to the Surry Hills;

and yielding a certain income, even in the present depressed times, of £500 PER ANNUM, AND UPWARDS, valued in December, by an eminent surveyor and architect, at £8000 STERLING. And the buildings certified by him to be at that time in substantial repair and condition.

JOHN G. COHEN
Has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, THIS DAY, MARCH 19, 1847, At 12 o'clock precisely, The above highly valuable buildings, erected upon a space of nearly one acre of land, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the time of sale.

IN THE FOLLOWING LOTS, VIZ.:

- ISAACSON'S GRANT.
Lots 1 to 7. Each contains a two-story brick-built house, with verandah in front, let at about £30 a year.
" 8. A brick cottage, with valuable leasehold interest of building frontage to Castle-street-... 16 0
" 9. A brick tenement in the rear of Lot 8, at about 12 10
" 10. Ditto ditto adjoining Lot 9, at about 16 0
" 11. Ditto ditto ditto 16 0
" 12. Ditto ditto ditto 16 0
" 13. Ditto ditto ditto 12 10
" 14. Ditto ditto ditto 12 10
" 15. Ditto ditto ditto 12 10
Rental derivable from above Grant..... 321 0

SMITH'S GRANT.

- Lot 16. A brick cottage adjoining Lot 7, with a detached kitchen and pantry..... 40 0
" 17. Ditto ditto ditto Lot 16, with large detached kitchen, spacious oven, servant's bed-room, large loft over kitchen and bed-room, new coach-house, two-stall stable and loft, and an excellent well of water. 42 0
Rental derivable under Smith's Grant, independent of a piece of Building Land..... 82 0

PHILLIPS'S GRANT.

- Lot 18. A brick cottage, with large piece of building ground fronting Castle-street..... 21 0
Lot 19. Brick verandah cottage and premises adjoining lot 18, and forming the angle of Castle-street and Goulburn streets..... 52 0
" 20. Ditto ditto ditto 52 0
" 21. Building ground, in Goulburn-street, containing 25 feet frontage there to..... 109 10
Rental derivable from Phillips's Grant..... 109 10

Behind the houses the yard is available for building or other uses, to a large and valuable extent.

It is needless to point out the superior advantages this property possesses to all parties who have money to invest. Such an opportunity should not be lost sight of; a certain independence being at once secured.

Title unexceptionable, under grants from the Crown.
Terms—Twenty per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; the residue by approved bills at three, six, nine, and twelve months' date, the three last bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, with security on the property if required.

N.B.—The above property will be offered in the first instance in one lot, but should it not meet with the wishes of the company, then the same will be offered in three lots, or partly in the several allotments above described, as delineated upon a plan prepared by Mr. E. J. H. Knapp, now upon inspection at the rooms of the auctioneer.

Any further information may be obtained, upon application to the Surveyor, Mr. Knapp, Kent-street; to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street; or to the auctioneer.

TO CLOSE ACCOUNTS.

TO DRAPERS AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, On SATURDAY, MARCH 20TH, 1847,
2 Bales striped shirts
1 " Grey calicoes
1 " Metal buttons
2 Cases melrose trousers
1 " White shirts
1 " Braces
1 " Black hats, and other goods.
Terms at sale. 4468

PLANES, BRITISH PLATE, SILVER THIMBLES, CUTLERY, &c.

MR. SAMUEL SOLOMONS will sell by auction, THIS DAY, MARCH 19TH, At 11 o'clock, at his Rooms, 26, Hunter-street, Assorted planes, table-spoons, fish slices, pudding spoons, marrow spoons, sauce ladles, skewers, razor strops (square and flat), various assorted pocket knives, two cases of blades, bronze fenders, rice, buttons, sundry lots, &c. 4608

FRIDAY, 19TH INSTANT.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION

BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, THIS DAY, 19TH INSTANT, At 10 o'clock precisely, CASES LEMON SYRUP
Terms at sale. 4593

TO SADDLERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely, ONE CASE WEBBING AND SERGE
One case cutters' ironmongery, consisting of best plated furniture and buckles of every description; also, brass furniture and buckles of various sizes
One tea-bis and spurs
One case of enamelled and japanned hides
One oak patent currycombs
One case hames
Terms at sale. 4527

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

TO CAP MAKERS, HATTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely, ONE CASE CAP TRIMMINGS, consisting of—
Hat and cap leathers, chin straps, peaks, fancy horse-hair, various colours and ribbons, silk velvet, various colours, and figured bands, prepared whalebone, &c., &c.
One case horse-hair caps
Terms at sale. 4428

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH.

DAMAGED TEAS, AS "AUTUMNUS."

ON ACCOUNT OF THEM IT MAY CON-
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, THIS DAY, 19TH INSTANT, At 10 o'clock precisely, TEN "AUTUMNUS,"
B & Co.,
L & Co. in diamond.
51 Chests Congou No. 11
12 Half-ditto ditto " 25
12 Half-chests Souchong " 17
14 Cattes ditto " 9
12 Chests fine hyson " 4
2 Ditto ditto " 12
2 Ditto ditto " 22
2 Ditto ditto " 14
2 Ditto ditto " 18
12 Half-chests hysonkin " 4
10 Half-ditto ditto " 15
4 Catty boxes scented caper " 20
Terms at sale. 4565

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

DAMAGED SUGAR, EX "EMMA EUGENIA."

ON ACCOUNT OF THEM IT MAY CONCERN, MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 19TH MARCH, At ten o'clock, Immediately after the sale of the teas, ex THE FOLLOWING SUGARS, EX "EMMA EUGENIA," BRECH, FROM CHINA:—
1 In diamond 11 over,
22 Bags white China sugar, slightly damaged
12 Ditto ditto, washed out
47 Bags brown China sugar, unaltered
44 Ditto ditto, washed out
Terms at sale. 4480

FRIDAY, 19TH INSTANT.

BLUE AND HOPS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, THIS DAY, 19TH INSTANT, At ten o'clock precisely, BOXES Colman's Blue, 28 lbs. each
8 Ditto ditto ditto, 56 ditto
12 Ditto Kentish Hops, the growth of 1846, the finest ever imported.
Terms at sale. 4355

FRIDAY, THE 19TH MARCH.

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF TOYS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 19TH MARCH, At 11 o'clock, THE largest and most complete assortment of TOYS ever imported to this colony, consisting of—
Optical panoramas, theatres, teleoramas, various games, printing presses, pasteboard and other figures, drums, fiddles, rocking horses, whips, workboxes, looking-glasses, opera glasses, building toys, guns, soldiers, magnetic ships, birds, &c., dolls, stables, and coach-houses, shops of various trades, baskets, sets of table and dessert services, animals on wheels, banking dogs, and chattering monkeys, and a variety of other most interesting toys, also tobacco boxes, cigar tubes, and pouches, and cases.
The Importer, during his visit to the Continent of Europe, purchased this assortment with a full and correct knowledge of the wants of our juvenile community, and on inspection his selection will without doubt give general satisfaction.
Terms at sale. 4226

FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH.

SCHOONER "CHEERFUL," 123 TONS BURTHEN.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 19TH MARCH, At 11 o'clock precisely, THE SCHOONER "CHEERFUL," 123 Tons Burthen,
as she now lies at Campbell's Wharf, with all her standing and running rigging, sails, stores, &c.; also a Long Boat, with sails and rigging.
This vessel can be particularly recommended as capable of carrying a cargo of 200 tons measurement, and she will be found to be in best condition.
Inventory of stores may be seen at the Auction Mart.
Terms at sale. 4215

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

TO PERFUMERS, DEALERS IN TOYS, &c.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely, ONE CASE DUKES' CRICKET BALLS
One case archery bows
One case beads
Two cases perfumery, consisting of—
Soaps, Lavender Water, &c.
One case velvet
Terms at sale. 4429

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

TO SADDLERS, CARRIAGE MAKERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT, At 11 o'clock precisely, ONE CASE WEBBING AND SERGE
One case cutters' ironmongery, consisting of best plated furniture and buckles of every description; also, brass furniture and buckles of various sizes
One tea-bis and spurs
One case of enamelled and japanned hides
One oak patent currycombs
One case hames
Terms at sale. 4527

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

TO CAP MAKERS, HATTERS, AND OTHERS.

MR. LYONS
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Terms at sale. 4527

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

TO CAP MAKERS, HATTERS, AND OTHERS.

SATURDAY, 20TH INSTANT.

GIG WITH PATENT AXLE, AND NEW SET OF GIG HARNESS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, ON SATURDAY, 20TH INSTANT, At 11 o'clock, A SECOND-HAND GIG, in good order, with Collings' patent axles AND A set of new Gig Harness.
Terms at sale. 4362

MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

VALUABLE PIECE OF GROUND, COTTAGES, AT WEST MAITLAND, ON THE HUNTER'S RIVER.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, ON MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT, At eleven o'clock precisely, A GREASELY lot of instructions received from the proprietor, the Auctioneer will sell all that TWO COTTAGES, being part of Molly Morgan's well-known grant, having a frontage to High-street of 113 feet 10 inches, and extending back to THE RIVER HUNTER, 80 feet, and possessing a frontage to that River of 124 feet, more or less, having erected thereon, formerly the property of J. E. and W. M. Manning, Esqrs., by them sold to Mr. Edward Barton, and afterwards purchased by the present owner.
Title unexceptionable, and immediate possession given.
Terms at sale. 4266

TUESDAY, 23RD INSTANT.

PURE BRED IMPORTED DURHAM BULLS AND COWS.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart, ON TUESDAY, 23RD INSTANT, IMMEDIATELY after the herd of cattle (1000 head) for sale on that day. BULLS.
No. 1. MARCUS, roan bull, imported in the Hero of Malton, in 1841
No. 2. WAPPENBURG, red bull, by the same ship
No. 3. RONALD, roan, three years old, by Marcus, dam Blossie, imported by the same vessel
No. 4. CONSERVATIVE, red roan, one year old, by Marcus, dam Cleopatra
No. 5. CLEOPATRA, red roan, imported by the same vessel, in 1841, and in calf to Marcus, considered one of the finest and purest bred Durham cows ever imported into this colony; she and twin calves both in 1844 and 1845, and they are still living
No. 6. LADY, red roan, five years old, imported when a calf, by the same vessel, by A. B. Spark, Esq., and in calf to Favorite, and Duxess to Resolution, a pure bred Durham, imported in the Hero of Malton, in 1841
No. 7. VICTORIA, red Durham, four years old, bred by Alexander McLeay, Esq.
It is presumed the above pure bred stock are equal, if not superior, to any that has yet been offered for sale in this colony.
The owner (Henry Osborne, Esq., had six imports for his own private use, by the Hero of Malton, which arrived in Sydney in December, 1841. Besides five pure bred Durham cows, purchased by him from other parties, about the same period.
Full particulars of pedigree will be produced at the time of sale.
The above stock will be on view at Armstrong's Repository, Castle-street, for a few days previous to the sale. 4356

TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH.

ONE THOUSAND HEAD OF CATTLE, WITH STATIONS NEAR THE HUME AND MURRUMBIDGE RIVERS.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, ON TUESDAY, 23RD MARCH, At eleven o'clock, ON ACCOUNT OF A DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP, 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 180 Bulls, 354 Cows, All calves under six months old to be given in; With right to the Station named KERGUNIA, near the Hume River.
The Cattle are from the breeds of the late Dr. Reid, and Messrs. Oxley and Coghill, and are remarkably fine, most of them having been bred from milkers. A large draft of fat cattle can now be taken from the herd, none having been withdrawn for the last two years.
The station is only twenty miles from the township of Albion, which is a post town, and through which the Port Phillip road passes, at the crossing-place of the Hume River. It is one of the most compact runs in the colony, being bounded on one side by about ten miles frontage on the Little River, and on the remaining three sides by high ranges.
On the station are two cultivation paddocks, one horse paddock, and one large weaning paddock; also stockyards, barn, stables, stores, dairy, tools for the men, garden, &c.
Delivery of the cattle and station will be given within one month from day of sale. Implements and stores to be taken at a valuation.
There is, besides the above station, another one, called TOOTLOOT, in the Billah Forest, near the Murrumbidgee, capable of carrying 2000 head of cattle, which will either be sold with the above cattle or separately.
Terms.
Twenty per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; and for the residue, half cash and half by approved bills at three months' date from day of sale, without interest, to be given previous to an order for the delivery being granted.
The superior breed of the above cattle, and the convenient situation of the station on the Hume River, make this sale of particular worth of the attention of parties supplying the Port Phillip and South Australian markets. 4417

FRIDAY, 19TH INSTANT.

SMALTS AND PAPER.

MR. LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, THIS DAY, 19TH INSTANT, At 10 o'clock precisely, 4 CASES OF SMALTS
1 Case of paper
Terms at sale. 4594

FRIDAY, 26TH INSTANT.

TWO ENTIRE THOROUGH BRED ENGLISH RACERS, JUST LANDED, EX "Soubahdar," from London.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS
At Mr. T. E. Jones's (H.E.I.C.O.) Repository, Hunter and Bligh streets, ON FRIDAY, 26TH INSTANT, At 12 o'clock precisely, UNDER INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE IMPORTERS, THESE splendid horses are at present on view at the above establishment, where they will be shown to any gentleman desirous of inspecting them. Mr. Lyons confidently recommends them to the admirers of BLOOD, BONE, AND BEAUTY, as in every way worthy of their special attention.
1st. WILLIAM TELL, Got by Touchstone, out of Miss Bore, her dam Miss Bore by Catton, out of an Orville mare, her dam Miss Grunstone, by Weazel, &c. &c. Vide Stud Book, vol. 5, page 208.
Miss Bore beat during her racing career the celebrated horse General Chase, and also the superior racers Ventrone, Whaley, Maid of Monton, Turban, Black Diamond, Northenden, &c.
Catton, the sire of Miss Bore, was allowed to be the best four-mile horse ever produced.
WILLIAM TELL is a dark bay with black legs, upwards of 10 hands high, having immense bone and muscular power, and is considered to be one of the best bred horses in England.
2nd. PUNJAUB, Got by Muley Moloch, (the sire of Alice Hawthorn) his dam by Perion, out of Raffle, by Lottery, Slight by Selim, Pot-o'-o's, Editha by Herod, Elfrida by Snap, &c., &c. Vide Stud Book, vol. 6, page 83.
PUNJAUB is a dark brown with tan muzzle, 16 hands 3 inches high, possessing great power and fine action, and is a remarkably lengthy and superior horse.
"Mr. Lyons is well aware that the above pedigrees cannot be matched in the colony, and he is quite sure that the horses themselves are still more unequalled. He has merely to assure intending buyers that they are selected by a colonist in England who is well acquainted with the peculiar wants of New South Wales in breeding horses for the Indian market, and that an inspection (which is invited) will more than justify every encomium which has been passed upon them.
Terms at sale. 4716

CHOICE BOOKS, PAINTINGS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE BARREL GUNS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 19TH MARCH, At 11 o'clock, A VERY CHOICE LOT OF BOOKS, comprising—
Burnett's Reformation, Illustrations of Watervalley, Byron's Poems and Shakespeare, Sir Walter Scott's Works, Lady Blessington's Illustrations of the Byron's Poems, Finden's Smith's Geography, Maps and Engravings, Snowball's Trigonometry, London's Grammar, Denning and Agriculture, British Drama, Sir W. James's Discourses, Thomson on Heat and Electricity, the Rev. Blunt's Works, &c.
Water Colour Paintings, by Glover
1 Oil Painting
The Enthusiast, an Engraving
Telescope, with leather belt and case complete
One theodolite
Double barrel gun, in case complete
One single ditto, by Egan
One 8-day Hall clock
Terms—cash. 4525

ROSEWOOD SEMI-GRAND PIANOFORTE, AND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, BY COLLARD AND COLLARD.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, 19TH MARCH, At 11 o'clock, A VERY BRILLIANT-TONED Rosewood Semi-Grand Pianoforte, with patent metallic plate and all the recent improvements
A square pianoforte, in mahogany case, by Collard and Collard
Terms at sale. 4526

THEODOLITE.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, 19TH MARCH, At 12 o'clock, A THEODOLITE.
Terms—Cash. 4523

SATURDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES, AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, in the Wool Store, at the rear of his Rooms, George-street, To-morrow, SATURDAY, 20TH MARCH, At 12 o'clock, 13 BALES FLEECE WOOL
35 Sailed Hides
1 Cask Tallow
2250 Hides
Lot of Sheepskins.
Terms—Cash. 4520

TEN HACKNEYS.

BROKEN TO SADDLE AND HARNESS, ON THIRTY WAGON FROM THE COUNTRY.
MR. MORT
Will sell the above by public auction, at THE CATTLE MARKET, AT TWO O'CLOCK PRECISELY, ON SATURDAY, THE 20TH.
THE above are in addition to the Mares and Colts already advertised.
Terms, Cash. 4524

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Terms at sale. 4716

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MILITARY GAZETTE

TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1846.

Lieutenants-Generals to be Generals in the Army—Sir C Imhoff, G Gordon, C Craven, J Orde, Sir C B Egerton, GCMG, Sir H J Cumming, T B Reynardson, John Earl of Carysfort, Sir P Maitland, KCB, Honorable T E Cavell, G B Mundy, Sir C Halkett, KCB, Right Honorable Sir F Adam, GCB, GCMG.

Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army.
-C E Conyers, CB, half-pay Inspecting
Field-officer-C A Henderson, half-pay In-
specting Field-officer-32 H G Jones, CB, half-pay
attached-R B Macpherson, CB, half-pay un-
attached-P Hay, half-pay 25th Light Dragoons-
J Allen, CB, half-pay 7th Foot-A
Gordon, CB, half-pay 30th Foot-F G Foss, CB,
half-pay 1st Foot Guards-E W Ewart, CB,
Inspecting Field-officer of a Recruiting Dis-
trict-H A Proctor, CB, half-pay 6th Foot-
W Jervis, half-pay 63rd Foot-W Kiddell,
half-pay 1st Foot Guards-1st Lt J G Jones,
99th Foot-Sir P Beckburn, 2nd West India
Regiment-T Steele, half-pay unattached-J
Doyle, half-pay 2nd Garrison Battalion-T
Cherrie, half-pay 7th West India Regiment
unattached-1st Lt J G Jones, 99th Foot-
-E Parkinson, CB, half-pay 11th Foot-T H
Blair, CB, half-pay unattached-R Livelyn,
CB, half-pay unattached-J Hare, CB, half-
pay 30th Light Dragoons-R Egerton, CB,
half-pay unattached-1st Lt J G Jones, CB,
half-pay unattached-C Beckwith, CB, half-
pay unattached-W Campbell, CB, half-pay
unattached-J C Bombrier, half-pay 22nd
Light Dragoons-G Grant, half-pay 22nd
Light Dragoons.

Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels in the
Army—A Findlay, half-pay African Corps—
W Bush, First West India Regiment—F T
Eaton, 1st Buffs—J M Despard, 2nd Buffs—
Foot Guards—C Browne, half-pay—S
Brook, half-pay 48th Foot—E W Bell, half-
pay unatt—A Campbell, CB, 9th Light
Dragoons—J Reed, half-pay 54th Foot—
58th Foot—T Burke, half-pay 43rd Foot—
S Trafford, half-pay 24th Foot—C Chambers,
25th Foot—W Graham, half-pay unatt—
James Thomas Earl of Cardigan, 11th Light
Dragoons—J Fawcett, 2nd Buffs—Foot
Guards—W C Coles, half-pay unatt—S R
Creagh, half-pay unatt—J Eden, CB, half-
pay unatt Assistant-Adjutant-General in North
Bromwich—R Story, half-pay unatt—H
Burdett, 2nd Buffs—J C Shreeve, half-pay
unatt—H R Harley, half-pay unatt—H
W Barnard, Grenadier Foot Guards—J Cam-
pbell, half-pay unatt—Sir C Chichester, 81st
Foot—J H Dyer, 1st Buffs—J W Wilson,
Lord de Ros, half-pay unatt—J Geddes, half-
pay unatt—W H Cornwall, Coldstream
Guards—C F Maclean, half-pay unatt—S
Stanhope, Grenadier Foot Guards—C P Hans,
1st Buffs—J H Dyer, 1st Buffs—Foot
Guards—F Dundas, half-pay unatt—E F
Boys, 46th Foot—C M Hay, Coldstream
Guards—F Fergusson, 7th Foot—Hon H
Montagu, 1st Buffs—Foot Guards—G
half-pay unatt—H J E Fortescue
half-pay unatt—G E Jones, 57th Foot—
D Rawdon, half-pay unatt—W Perce, CB,

Major to be Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army.—T Wright, half-Royal Staff Corps—Hon. N H C Massey, half-pat unattached—J H Jolliffe, 25th Foot—J Proctor, 50th Foot—F Barrallier, half-pat Irish Brigade—J Henderson, half-pat unattached—J Norman, half-pat Workman—half-pat unattached—J Swinburn, half-pat unattached—R Kelly, half-pat unattached, Fort Major at Dargat—G Stuart, half-pat 42nd Foot—J Kelly, half-pat unattached Irish—J Mearns, half-pat unattached—J Magreagh, 5th Foot—C A Bayley, CMG, unattached—A O'Reilly, half-pat unattached—D E Johnson, 6th Foot—G Macpherson, Royal Canadian Regiment—J B Browne, half-pat unattached—J G Macdonald, half-pat unattached—T G Harriotte, half-Royal Staff Corps—J Walter, 95th Foot—J K Ross, half-pat unattached—E Wilmont, half-pat unattached—E Ross, 37th Foot—J G Macdonald, half-pat unattached—G W Keppie, half-pat unattached—R H Wilcocks, 81st Foot—J Fitzmaurice, half-pat unattached—H D Maclean, half-pat unattached—J Campbell, 38th Foot—Blood, half-pat—Royal Wagon Train—J Allen, half-pat unattached—J C Young, half-pat unattached—F Hope, half-pat unatt.—J Bowes, 78th Foot—L A Durand, half-pat unatt.—J S Smith, 2nd Guards—J Macdonald, half-pat Royal Staff Corps—Tennant, half-pat unattached—Orange, 67th Foot—Sir J Hamilton, Bart half-pat unatt.—C Deane, 1st Foot—H A O'Neill, half-pat unatt.—Hon. W N Hill, half-pat unattached—half-pat unattached—C Stewart, half-pat unatt.—C W Irwin, half-pat unatt.—H C Cowell, half-pat unatt.—J Flanagan, half-pat unatt.

90th Foot—G. Talbot, 43rd Foot—J Campbell, 87th Foot—E Littledale, 1st Dragoons—W. H. B. Smith, 6th Foot—H. G. Dyer, 1st Scots Fusilier Guards—B Baillie, 72nd Foot—R. Goings, 1st Foot—R S Murray, 33rd Foot—J Bolton, 76th Foot—M S II Ledy, 12th Foot—W Barnes, 17th Foot—H Tidy, 14th Foot—C. J. M. Macdonald, 1st Buffs—D Riley, 24th Foot—C H Edmonstone, 81st Foot—G E Aymer, 93rd Foot—J Mayne, 1st Foot—R F B Rushbrooke, Scots Fusilier Guards—H Cowper, 40th Foot—A Jardine, 75th Foot—J. R. Poyser, 1st Buffs—Foot—J Roche, 2d Life Guards—T Skinner, Ceylon Rifle Regt—J Clarke, 1st West India Regt.—F M Martyn, 2d Life Guards—J. W. H. Jones, 1st Buffs—W Wegg, 55th Foot—R C Lloyd, 76th Foot—J. M. Foot—M G Sparks, 10th Foot—A A Barnes, 25th Foot—G F C Scott, 76th Foot—Hon A N Hood, Scots Fusilier Guards—W D. M. 1892-93—J. R. Abbott, 3d West India Regt.—A I Lockhart, 2d Moore, 17th Foot—3d Foot—J. G. McBeath, 68th Foot—Hon H. H. Halliday, 93rd Foot—W Johnson, 56th Foot.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Major-Generals Sir Lieutenant-Generals in the Army—Sir T Downman, C B, Sir J H Carnarvon, C B C B, A. G. W. Greveling, Hon H W Gardner, F Walker, J W Town.

Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army—J Stessor, late Royal Irish Artillery, J Irving,

Captains to be Majors in the Army.—W H
 Rent, F Ward, W H Ingleby, T O Coter,
 H Pester, R W Story, G James, C H Nes-
 vett, J Bloomfield, H Palliser, R L Garstin,
 J H Bland, R Tomkyns, R Williams, R
 G H Wilson, R Coggins, R B D
 Burnaby, J H Griffin, A Lethbridge, D
 Thornehill, R Stow, W Fraser, C Codd-
 ing, C H Mee, T Desbriacy, C B Symons, T C
 Kobe.

Royal Engineers.—Major-Generals to be
 Lieutenant-Generals in the Army.—E W
 Durnford, Sir G Whitmore, F Thackeray,
 C B, Sir S R Chughtman, C B, J F Birch, C B,
 G Nicolls, G Wright.

Colonels to be Major-Generals in the Army.—
 E W Gosse, C B, G Cardew, T Fyers, E
 Smith.

ADMIRALTY, NOV. 9.—This day, in pursuance of Her Majesty's pleasure, the following Flag Officers of Her Majesty's Fleet were promoted, viz.:

Admiral of the Red to be Admiral of the Fleet—Sir G Martin, GCB, GCMG.

Admirals of the White to be Admirals of the Red—P Stephens, Sir W Hotham, GCB, Sir E Codrington, GCB, GCMG. Sir G Parker.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue—R Curry, CB, Sir J W Loring, KCB, KCH, Sir R H Bromley, KCB, Sir J H Boscawen, KCB, Sir J Boscawen, KCB, Sir J Bouleau, M Buckle, J Allen, J Noble, C J W Newham, Sir C Bullen, KCB, KCH, J Wright W Young, R Prad.

Rear-Admirals of the White to be Rear-Admirals of the Red—S Butcher, R Jackson, C B H Ross, CB, Sir C Malcolm, Knt, Hon G Elphinstone, KCB, Hon Lord A Fitzroy, KCB, M Gordon, KCB, Sir J H Mordaunt, KCB, Sir J Hawker, Sir C Richardson, KCB, F Temple, H Gordon, Sir J A Gordon, KCB, Hon F S Lyndall, KCB, Hon J B Macraes, J S Cardew, Syke, Imperor, O'Brien.

Rear-Admirals of the Blue to be Rear-Admirals of the White—Sir J C Coghill, Bart, Sir J C Coghill, Bart, Sir J C Coghill, Bart, G Seymour, Knt, Sir J C Coghill, Bart, Sir W B Practor, Bart, C J Johnston, E Katesey, C P B Bateman, M A N Bate, Sir J C Coghill, Bart, J Percy, Hon R A Stair, Sir A Maitland, C B Gordon, Hon G L Proby, Right Hon. Granville George Lord Radstock, CB, Right Hon George Earl

G Butler, D Welch, F White, J Bowie,
W H Brand, J Harding, J Stephen, J
Rawstorne, G Caswell, W Critchell, G
Spong, W Carr, W V Read, C E Wilmot,
G Goldfinch, W T Griffiths, E Franklin, R
Dowse, W Hamley, J W Finch, J M'Donnell,
W Howat, H E Wingrove, W Hosenason,
E E Gray, C Chadaway, G Harvey, W O'Brien

Smith, J Wilcox, J M R Ince, J B Willoughby.

Matres to be Lieutenants.—C Vessey, R Berington, P R Couch, J S Darrell, G A McEldie, R H Mende, T A Swinburn, O W Ridge, W Gough, C F Des Vaux, E A Porcher, S S Skippin, W S Pullen, G M Smith, A G E Murray, T H Hamle, E G Lambert, H Nelson, W H Phipps, W Swinburn.

Second Masters to be Masters.—T Arundel, G J Gibbon, D McDonnell Jago, R Read, J W Symonds, W H Crane, B Simpson, D Jouttid, J Stokes, H Norway, F Kent, T J Whillier, W Squire, R T Saunders, J N Willis, W H Williams, J P Beckett, J Wallis, T Edwards, S Spain.

MONEY MARKET AND CITY INTELLIGENCE.
(From the Shipping Gazette, Nov. 20.)
One o'clock.
CONSOLS this morning have been done at as high a price as $94\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ for money and the present, than last week.


The foreign market is as usual, extremely inactive. Portuguese stock has been slightly affected by the intelligence from that country, which will lead us to suppose that the Royal troops have not proved successful against the rebel forces. Mexican securities have varied but in a slight degree, owing to the doubt prevailing respecting the power of General Mendoza in his new character of Charge d'Affairs. As it was expected that Messrs. Schneider and Co. would refuse the request made to deliver up the bonds, their value has not been depreciated to an alarming extent. In Spanish the dealings have not been of the least importance, but quotations continue heavy. The leading

complete inactivity, and Consols throughout the day have stood at the quotations of yesterday—namely 94½ to 3 for money, and 95 for the opening in January. Bank Stock left off 205 to 206; Three per Cents. Reduced, 93½ to 3; Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents., 95½ to 3; Long Annuities, 9 15-16; India Stock, 257 to 259; and Exchequer-bills, 8s. to 12s. premium.

The foreign market still characterized by an almost total absence of business. Mexican stock underwent no material fluctuation. The earlier bargains were done at 22; the latter at 21½. Spanish and Portuguese have also been flat. Spanish Five closed at 25½; and the Three per Cents., at 37; Passive, at 5½; Portuguese Four per Cents., at 37½; Brazilian, at 85½; the new for the account, at 85½; Ecuador, at 3½; Dutch Two-and-a-half per Cents., at 59; and the Four

Bills on London are stated to be very abundant at Paris, and the exchange on the 17th instant had again fallen to 25-31½ and 3 per cent. for days run off, so that a further decline is anticipated on

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Free

board the *Boston* steamer which sailed from Liverpool yesterday, but the amount was inconsiderable.

It is understood that the principal defaulter amongst those just reported in the Manchester share-market will pay 20s. in the pound.

The letter of General Mendoza in the *Times* of to-day, stating the withdrawal of the Mexican agency from Messrs. Schneider and Co., is not regarded as of much importance, since it had for some time been beyond doubt that a step of this kind was pending. That Messrs. Schneider and Co. would refuse to deliver up the monies and securities in their possession was also anticipated, because, under existing circumstances, they may be looked upon as trustees for the bondholders, the bonds now in their custody having been surrendered by the creditors of the state for others which have since been repudiated, and these creditors being, consequently, entitled to a return of the original documents. With regard also to the money in their hands, it is clear that if this was deposited for the purpose of paying a dividend, Messrs. Schneider and Co. could only surrender it with safety to themselves upon a guarantee that such purpose would be fulfilled. It is to be assumed that in a matter of this importance Messrs. Schneider and Co. will act only under the best legal advice, and that they will consult, as far as possible, the views of the committee of bondholders. The announcement, therefore, of General Mendoza, that the Mexican Government find themselves unable to get possession of the funds and securities in question, should in reality be regarded as a satisfactory point for the parties interested.

Mauritius papers of the 28th of August have come to hand, and these mention the presentation of a petition to the Governor on the system of labour prevailing in the island, and the high rate of wages. The deputation describe their interview with his Excellency to have been of the most agreeable character! and after the distinct assurances received of prompt attention to the evils set forth, they appear satisfied that some steps will be taken to ameliorate the present unsettled condition of affairs. In the course of the interview it was announced to them that a most important despatch had been received from the Colonial Secretary, which would shortly be submitted to the Legislative Council. The planters and others interested in the labour question wait with impatience for the views of the Governor, on the alterations they propose.

The Mauritius *Price Current* of the 10th of the same month quotes Treasury-bills at 30 days' sight 2 to 2½ premium. The rate of discount on commercial bills varied from 9 to 12 per cent. per annum. Freight for London, Liverpool, and Bristol, were £4 per ton of 20 cwt.

The recent advices from America state that the demand for flour and grain for export, and the reduced stock at New York, have excited some alarm in the minds of the inhabitants respecting their own situation. As the canals were expected to close in the course of two or three weeks, and as every probability existed of the produce merchants shipping to this and other countries every barrel and bushel received within that period, the question as to what would be their own position was regarded as a serious one. Unless the receipts by canal shall prove larger than could then be fairly anticipated, the stock for winter consumption will be exceedingly small. It is understood that the railroads from Buffalo to Albany are permitted to carry freight after the close of the canals, but then it is said that so soon as the river becomes ice-bound, every kind of provision goes from Albany to Boston, and this must have the effect of compelling the inhabitants of New York to re-import the bread-stuffs they have recently been so prodigally sending abroad. If the Harlem line were finished, this difficulty would be at once obviated.

A meeting of the shareholders in Treviskey and Barrier mines was held on the 16th instant, to audit the accounts for August and September. A dividend of £3 per share on Treviskey and £2 per share on Barrier was made, leaving a balance in hand on the former of £239 16s. 11d., and on the latter of £105 18s. 2d.

WOOL MARKETS.

(From the *Mark-lane Express*.)

BRISTOL, Nov. 6.—We have not any alteration to report in this branch of trade during the present week. The demand is languid. We do not quote any variation in prices.

WAKEFIELD, Nov. 6.—The dullness noted in this branch of trade for several weeks past still continues rather to increase than

otherwise, and former quotations can hardly be sustained.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 7.—SCOTCH.—There continues the same dull demand for laid Highland wool that has existed for some time. White Highland is less inquired for. The best clean of crossed and Cheviot are most in demand; the inferior of both continue to be neglected.

Import for the week.... 644 bags
Previously this year.... 14,862 "

There has been rather more doing in low wool this week, about late rates. A few transactions in Alpaca, but the prices have not transpired.

Import for the week.... 1,456 bales
Previously this year.... 67,365 "
COTTON, Monday.—The imports of wool into London last week were 1657 bales, of which 453 were from Spain, 317 from East India, 300 from Germany, 359 from Algou Bay, 98 from Russia, 97 from Bombay, and the rest from Holland, South America, and New York.

The market for the raw article is quiet at present, as in the manufacturing districts for fabrics.

The continental markets appear to be tolerably steady.

The following gives a correct view of the state of Bradford market.—“The supplies of wool continue to be plentiful, and the operations of staplers and spinners are limited within the narrowest compass; yet, in defiance of every endeavour to effect a reduction in the value of this material, it maintains firmly former rates. Yarns are again in less demand, and spinners are compelled to work only short time, as the trade is now quite unremunerative at present rates. In piece goods there is little being done by shippers, and quantities suitable for export, of all descriptions of both plain and fancy goods, are depressed. A moderate demand prevails for home consumption in the better class of Merinoes, Orleans, and Parramattas. Manufacturers still hope for a demand from the United States.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 6.—Some signs of improvement have been apparent in the foreign wool trade during the past week, and buyers generally have manifested greater confidence in operating.

THE TALLOW TRADE.

(*Mark-lane Express*.)

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.—The market may be considered steady, and, considering the arrivals of 20,000 casks within the last two or three weeks, the price has not declined so much as some persons anticipated. The price for all the year is 48s. to 48s. 3d., and for the spring months 48s. 9d. to 49s. For really fine Y. C., on the spot, for small parcels, 48s. 9d. to 49s. is being paid. There are letters from St. Petersburg this morning up to the 31st October, up to which time the total shipments were 111,000 casks; but ship room was very scarce, and much doubt existed about all getting away before winter came on. Town tallow is by no means plentiful; the price is 50s. 6d. to 51s., net cash.

IRELAND.

(From the *Times Correspondent*.)
Dublin, Nov. 18.

THE FOOD QUESTION.

The state of the markets continues favourable for the consumer. The constant arrivals of grain and provisions from foreign ports are daily reducing prices to their ordinary standard, and everything betokens a winter of certain abundance, and, at least, comparative cheapness.

The following additional cargoes have arrived since Saturday at Cove:—
Narcisse Bordeaux Maize
Neptune Alexandria Beans
Wanderer Marseilles Maize
Royal William do do
Science Smyrna do
Foxhound Malta Wheat
Iris Venice Maize
John Anderson New York do

In announcing the foregoing arrivals the *Cork Reporter* of yesterday says—

“This, in addition to the arrivals already reported, is a fair supply in two days, under which prices must give way considerably. In fact, they have already done so to a large extent, as yesterday a cargo of prime yellow Indian corn, from Leghorn, to arrive, was purchased by a mercantile house in this city at £10 15s. per ton. Ten days ago this would have brought £15, and even on Saturday the price was from £13 to £13 10s.

THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD MEETING.

Subjoined are the more important of the resolutions adopted at the meeting held at Dungarvan on Thursday, a brief notice of which appeared in the *Times* of Tuesday:—

Proposed by Lord Stuart de Decies; seconded by the Earl of Huntingdon:—

“Resolved—That the rental of Ireland is inadequate, without the aid of pecu-

niary advances from the State, to provide full employment for that portion of the population which depends for its subsistence upon the daily earnings of labour.

“That the principal cause of the disproportion which exists between the population and the demand for their labour, is to be found in the consacre system, under which the people were enabled hitherto to maintain themselves independently of all regular employment, a circumstance which had the effect of increasing the population to an amount for which (since the consacre system has perished along with the potato that gave it birth) no means of support has been provided other than that which is derivable under the 10th Vict., chap. 107, whereby a rate of taxation is imposed upon the baronies, requiring, throughout a large portion of Ireland, the annual expenditure of more than a year's rental for the purpose of providing employment for the people.

“That under any system that imposes a tax that either equals or exceeds in amount the annual income of the country, as a means of creating an artificial demand for the labour of the people, although the State may consent to advance the capital required for this object, by way of loan, the repayment of which is spread over a series of several years, yet, it is obvious, if the necessity of such advances should continue, the landed property of the country must become eventually mortgaged for as much as it is worth to the State.

“That to prevent a result which must prove in the end altogether destructive to the landed interest in Ireland, we are of opinion that immediate measures should be taken by the Legislature for causing the waste and unoccupied lands of the country to be brought into cultivation, and for settling upon them that portion of the population for whose labour there exists no natural demand in their respective localities; and that, with this view, Commissioners should be appointed with power to purchase or take a lease of the lands that might be found suitable for their purposes from the owners thereof, at a valuation, and to select the settlers from the townlands in which the population may appear to be most dense, in proportion to the Poor Law valuation.

“That, upon the reclamation of their purchase or lease, the reclamation and culture of said lands should be carried on under the direct superintendence and control of the commissioners; and that, upon the State being repaid for its outlay, there should be an opportunity afforded the original proprietor, in the first instance, or, on his refusal, to the colonists, of redeeming the lands so reclaimed.”

Proposed by Sir H. Winston Barron, Bart., M.P.; seconded by Mr. W. Christ-mas, deputy-lieutenant:—

“Resolved—That we acknowledge the great principle of supporting the poor out of the property of the country; but the present system of employment for the purpose, on unproductive public works, is highly injurious to the national character, and tends to demoralise them and destroy their energies, whilst it is ruinous to the property of the country by an unprofitable expenditure of large sums of money raised by taxation.”

Proposed by Mr. William Villiers Stuart, M.P.; seconded by Mr. F. E. Cur-rey, Justice of the Peace:—

“Resolved—That we consider thorough draining, and work connected therewith, as amongst the best calculated for creating employment at the present time, as leading back the attention of the population to agricultural pursuits, by engaging them in a most important branch of its improvement, as immediately and permanently increasing the productiveness of the soil, and thereby the capital of the country, and as affording in its capability of being altogether performed by task-work (advantageous at once both to employer and employed), the best means of relieving the condition and improving the character and habits of the latter.”

Proposed by Sir William J. Homan, Bart.; seconded by Mr. William O'Donnell:—

“Resolved—That with a thorough conviction of the superior advantages in those respects of works of drainage to public works, we are most anxious to substitute them for the latter to the utmost practical extent, but at the same time we would wish to urge most respectfully on the attention of the Lord Lieutenant, and through his Excellency, on that of the Government, that the period of 10 years proposed to be allowed for repayment is so short that it will act as a very great discouragement to numerous landed proprietors, who otherwise might be disposed to avail themselves of the opportunity so wisely and opportunely afforded of engaging in reproductive works, as

in many cases it would involve the necessity of borrowing money to repay the instalments and interests due from time to time. We would beg to suggest and earnestly to press on the consideration of the Government, that in order to enable proprietors to undertake such works to an extent in any degree commensurate with the emergency, it would be most advisable to afford them the same terms of repayment as are contained in the Drainage Act of last session (9 and 10 Victoria, chap. 101), viz., by annual instalments for 22 years, at 6½ per cent. on the advances, with a power of redemption, allowing 3½ per cent. discount on unpaid instalments, and that the doing so could not be attended with any disadvantage or risk to the State.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

The accounts to-day, from Kilkenny, Tipperary and Mayo, are extremely unfavourable. The local papers from each county are filled with the details of plunder, by marauding parties, of provisions, money, and arms, slaughtering of sheep and cattle, &c. In Kilkenny there has been another “demonstration of labourers,” as it is called, which is thus accounted for in the *Moderator* of yesterday:—

“On Saturday last, the Board of Works, with its usual bungling, failed to transmit to Mr. Banim, our city clerk, sufficient money to pay the labourers, who to the number of about 200, are at present in employ upon the public works. Mr. Banim paid off two gangs, and as the money went no further, he informed the rest that he would endeavour to pay them on Monday or Tuesday at farthest. This announcement excited a great feeling of discontent among the labourers, who immediately marched into Coal-market, declaring they should have their money or bread. It would appear that there could be but little reason for the discontent shown by the men, and their subsequent conduct was dictated by a wanton and mischievous spirit only, as they and all their families had received out-door house relief every day during the week, it having been resolved by the board of guardians that, till after the labourers had received their first week's wages, the relief to externs should not be discontinued. Notwithstanding this fact, the malcontents proceeded to seize upon a bread cart at the door of Mr. Sullivan's bakery establishment, and the contents were soon divided amongst the crowd; however, Mr. James Sullivan having chanced to arrive at the scene of plunder, remonstrated with the mob upon the injustice and impropriety of their conduct, and simultaneous movement was made for restoring the abstracted loaves. One man, named John Shea, still endeavoured to excite the mob by crying out not to give up the bread, and Mr. Sullivan immediately made him a prisoner, and handed him over to the custody of the police. Some disposition to rescue the prisoner was manifested by the crowd, but at the interference of Mr. W. Lanigan they dispersed quietly, and Shea was lodged in gaol. On Monday, the prisoner was brought before the Mayor and Mr. Joseph Greene, resident magistrate, when Mr. Sullivan declined prosecuting any further, as the man was penitent and had a large family, the magistrates admonished the prisoner, pointing out to him that they were competent to inflict upon him one month's imprisonment, and remarking that he had no cause of complaint, as he and his family were amongst those who were relieved each day at the poor-house. The man departed, expressing much contrition for his conduct. We understand that Mr. Banim was enabled to pay the remaining gangs on Monday evening.”

The Tipperary catalogue is of the old familiar description; and the particulars would engross too much space. In Mayo the peasantry appear to have organised themselves into bands for the sole purpose of stealing and slaughtering cattle:—
“Into Ballaghaderreen (says a local paper) many a man's heifer and bullock has been driven, we are given to understand, from remote places, and slaughtered in the night by those miscreants, who hold in terror, from their number and their malignity, the more honestly disposed persons around them, who knowing their reckless practices of thieving in every form, dare not inform of them. A very fortunate clue was obtained against the parties committed on the last fair day at Ballaghaderreen. Two of the party took away a poor stupid man's heifer from his side almost in the fair green, and stole her off to a field adjoining the town, where the whole party killed her during the night.”

A most heartless robbery is thus narrated in the same paper:—

“Last week, after Mr. O'Malley, the

paymaster of the Board of Works, had paid the men who were making a road from the chapel of Killewalla, a band of ruffians entered the houses of twenty-three persons in the village of Croaghane, and robbed them of every penny of three weeks pay. The utmost exertions of the authorities and police should be made to detect the perpetrators of this outrage. This is one of the most cruel pieces of villany we have ever heard of, to rob upwards of twenty labourers of their only available property for the support of their families."

The following is also from the Mayo paper:

"On Thursday, a man named Martin Coleman, who lived in the village of Ardara, about a mile from Aughagour, went to Westport market to sell grain. He left Westport rather late, and the horse went home without him. On search being made, his hat was found on the road not far from Westport. The river was drawn, and exertions made to recover his body if dead (which too probably is the case), or procure intelligence of him if alive, but up to the present without success. The most probable conjecture is that he was robbed and murdered, and his body buried in an embankment where a hill is being cut on the road."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

New York, Oct. 31.

The public are at present the attentive audience of the drama which has just closed its fourth act in Mexico. The third act—lastitude of popular interest, with which the mere march of the army from Camargo was looked upon—was as effectively roused as manager Polk could desire by the brilliant successes at Monterey; and to the next drawing up of the curtain, and the hero's progress through the fifth act to the denouement of a battle with Santa Anna, all eyes are now eagerly bent forward. It is curious how the necessary variety of a drama, and the progressive tests put to the qualities of General Taylor, have been bodied forth in this real-life play, as artistically as if contrived in the brain of a dramatist. Each trial of his skill has been in different mode of warfare. At Palo Alto the action was upon an open plain, where the cavalry of the enemy told to advantage, and where, by the formation of regiments into square fortifications of flesh and blood, and by effective flying artillery, General Taylor was successful against odds and other disadvantages. The next battle, of Resaca, was a breast-to-breast conflict, where every sinew was strained, and where the success depended on the watchful appliance of the activity and spirit of the army, cavalry acting against artillery, and unusual collisions occurring in the woods, and between horse and foot, yet every minor contest adding to the victorious result. The third call upon the genius of the commander was less exciting to the observer, but perhaps more trying in its test—the march to Monterey. A large part of the army being raw volunteers, the very absence of an enemy to fight with was an obstacle; and the hot suns, the arid deserts, the difficulties of progress and subsistence, required a tact, for both resource and discipline, which was duly displayed, and which brought to the enemy's walls a militia, turning during march into regulars, and ready to be made available in an attack requiring military science. The fourth change was the battle of Monterey—risks more desperate and energies still swelling to the need—a city among mountains, with a superior force entrenched within its walls, the heights around all fortified, and every house in the streets built to serve as a breastwork. It was carried, house by house, and street by street, with certainly as determined bravery on the part of the army as was ever exhibited, and with a skill at expedient, and a readiness for either cool sagacity or personal daring, which have fastened the eyes of the country upon the victorious general, and awakened an admiring expectancy for the sequel. The newspapers which go to you by this packet are filled with additional details of the battle. With British appreciation of military genius and achievement, the names of Taylor and Worth will hereafter be remembered among those of heroes.

The mild terms of the armistice are still speculated upon by the press and in common conversation, but the faith in General Taylor is too strong to permit any doubt as to the expediency of the lenity. A recent letter states that his ammunition was nearly exhausted, and that he could not have prolonged the conflict. Another states that Taylor himself was opposed to granting the terms required, but was overruled by his brother officers in council. It is confidently declared by one newspaper that it was "in accordance with the con-

sultatory policy of the government," and by another, that the government is tacitly displeased at this delay, as it was with his delay at Camargo. With his experience of the inefficient and unreliable system by which the government sends its supplies and reinforcements, General Taylor was, doubtless, wise in making no more venture than was absolutely necessary for the capture of a stronghold containing ammunition and provisions. For his coming struggle at Saltillo he will require all that Monterey and the armistice can have given him, both of repose for his army, exhausted with a long march, and of means to encounter Santa Anna; and to that encounter with its fearful odds of a just cause, superior numbers, and fortified passes against him, the public look with an anxiety to which his apparent invincibility is the principal relief. The two commands of General Wool and General Kearney are on their way to join General Taylor at Saltillo, and these additions will swell his army to 17,000. The Mexican forces, now concentrating at that point, are stated at 30,000, and, with Santa Anna at their head, they will make a more desperate stand than in the three battles they have lost.

The Mexican Junta were to take up President Polk's overtures for peace, with the first day of their session, but the President now has no idea of waiting upon their deliberations. Orders have been sent to General Taylor to break up the armistice and proceed; the fleet in the Gulf is ordered to take Vera Cruz, and General Patterson to march from Matamoros upon Tampico. The unquestionable pride and delight with which "the people" hear of victories, hushing meantime the troublesome inquiry into cost and justice, has become the key to the policy of the administration, and even the most hopeful prophets of peace look for no end to the war, but in the cessation of Mexican resistance.

In two or three days the question of *black suffrage*, left open by the framers of the new constitution, is to be tried at the polls, and at present the newspapers and political caucuses are discussing it hotly. The dread of black votes on all the firebrand questions of abolitionism will induce many cautious philanthropic persons to oppose giving them free suffrage, and this is perhaps the most important bearing of the matter. In the course of the discussions, negro character and history are pretty well sifted, and as they are shown to be natural supporters of the Conservative party, the democratic opposition to equality of colour at the polls is confirmed and strengthened. The conduct of the blacks in Canada has been quoted against them, as in the late rebellion, they went, without an exception, for the Government. It is, no doubt, true, that it will not be a long time before any portion of this despised class can be enlisted on the side of popular rights, personal freedom being all the extent of political liberty which they can be made to care for, at least while socially degraded, and while the employers for their peculiar vocations are the wealthy only. Meantime they have at the north all the rights and privileges of the white man, suffrage alone excepted, and, if looks go for anything, they are happier than those who have liberty among their cares.

Negro rights are, in two or three ways, under unusual agitation. A most dramatic case of recapture of an escaped slave has stirred up the black population of this city to great excitement within the last few days, and the Anti-Slavery Society have tried their usual plan of procuring the release of the slave by superior legal quibbling. The boy had secreted himself in the hold of a vessel in a southern port, and not being discovered till she was well out to sea, he was brought of necessity, to New York. The captain, who was aware that his liabilities for aiding in the escape of a slave would be very heavy, and, indeed, that public feeling at the south might put a stop to his trading to that port unless he brought the boy back, put him in irons on his arrival here, and confined him in the hold. The Anti-Slavery Society has a "committee of vigilance," however, from whom such a secret was not likely to be long concealed, and they soon had the boy out on a writ of *habeas corpus*. The Judge decided that the arrest by the captain was illegal, as a slave must be arrested by the owner or his attorney, and a certificate must be taken out before the mayor or recorder, which had not been done by the captain, who put the boy in formally in irons. A new process on a charge of assault and battery was ready to be served on the boy at the discharge, but an immense crowd received him at the door of the court, and he was hurried for concealment to a building adjoining the Anti-slavery Office. The

police were on watch, and a few hours after they observed a carman taking a large box from a neighbouring house, and on examination it was found to contain the fugitive, who was again arrested. The case has been before the court now for some days, and is still undecided. The ultra-liberal presses are mean time very violent in denouncing the mayor of the city for demanding the unusual bail of 1000 dollars on so trifling a charge as assault and battery; and he and the police are stigmatized as "slave-catchers and oppressors"—"the city a Congo, and the citizens savages." In its ultimate bearings it is an important case, and as the best of legal talent is employed on both sides, the verdict will be well weighed and decisive.

In Boston, a similar drama has lately been enacted, with differences consequent on the different characters of the two cities. A slave arrived in that city, who had secreted himself in precisely the same way on board a merchant vessel, and the captain, to save himself from trial for theft on his return to New Orleans, undertook to re-convey him. The opposition in this case was made, not by a coloured mob as in New York, but by some of the most respectable and influential men of Boston, who held a public meeting, and deliberated on means for protecting such fugitives hereafter. It is an orderly city, however, though the headquarters of anti-slavery and philanthropic ultraism; and the captain of the vessel, having given the "committee of vigilance" no loop-hole for a demur, succeeded in carrying the slave back to his master. The exasperation at the south at these inflammatory aggravations of their great evil of slavery, burns in the southern presses and in the conversation of southerners, and it is a fire, unhappily, which is not likely to lessen or be got under. The whole subject is looked upon with apprehension by thinking Americans, and it is, doubtless, the Charybdis of the country—mobocracy, perhaps, tending to military despotism, its Scylla.

The lull of gaiety which follows the return from the watering places, and which lasts, commonly, through the month of October, has been well taken advantage of by the concert-givers—Camille Sivioli, the most recent and most successful. The fine violinist came very near making a failure of it, however, his promised advent having been heralded so over-zealously by his agents that the public credulity took the alarm. His first concert was tolerably attended from curiosity; but his second was a great falling off, and the newspaper prophets gave up his chances in desperation, New York of course giving the key-note to success in the other cities. Sivioli's modest demeanour, mean time, had given a grace to his merits, and the professional musical people took up his cause. A private concert was recommended, at which the dilettanti and the press should have an opportunity of judging him coolly. It was given, with a supper, at the Astor, and the result, as shown in his next concert, was the very unusual phenomenon of an ebb-tide of popularity persuaded back into a flood. The audiences at his subsequent concerts were the complete fill of the Tabernacle (the largest church in the city), and the enthusiasm was unlimited. He was serenaded at his hotel by the musicians of the orchestra, and brought down and crowned. De Meyer, the "lion-pianist," as he styles himself in his advertisements, is at present coquetting with the public, letting himself be called for very vigorously by the newspapers, but making his concerts rare. The comparison of the next fortnight between his style and that of Henri Hertz (who has just given his first concert) is looked upon as a musical tourney of great interest. Rubini has engaged to come to the United States upon a contract for eighty representations at 1000 dollars each. A choice Italian opera troop, sent out for by special envoy, is expected next month, and with the Viennese children for a ballet, we shall probably have an opera at New York like what we have hitherto found only abroad.

The papers of this morning speak of a movement to induce Congress to appoint committees of investigation to inquire into the object, expense, and constitutionality of the late annexation by President Polk of a country four times as large as the United States, and into the prospects of the termination of the war with the aggrieved power. One of the writers on the subject graphically informs the people that the one hundred and fifty millions which the war has cost up to the present time, would, in silver, load "fourteen hundred six-horse wagons, and require a train of teams to draw it more than twenty-one miles long."

The *Americanising* of Santa Fe by the Governor left in command by General Kearney, is represented to have become a matter of some complexity, the laws being in Spanish, and many of them conflicting with the constitution of the United States. The former officers and citizens have come in freely with their allegiance, and many tribes of Indians have also taken the oath. The Indians are said to be the best, bravest, and wealthiest part of the population.

Canada is shortly to be annexed to the United States by magnetic telegraph wires, the contract for a line from Buffalo to Toronto being taken at 125 dollars the mile—4000 dollars the entire distance.

The "Liberty party" (or ultra-Abolitionists) are procuring a very heavy subscription to establish a newspaper at Washington, and the venerable John Quincy Adams is put forward as one of the prime movers. This 'cigar-smoking in a powder magazine' will make trouble if persisted in.

The autumn still continues stormy, and the weather, which is usually so tranquil in this month, seems to have chimed in with the policy and politics of the country.—Yours, &c.,

COSMOPOLITE.

FRANCE.—The ceremony of registering the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier and the Infanta Luisa in the archives of the Royal Family of France was performed at the Palace of St. Cloud on Monday, the 9th of November. At a quarter-past four, the King entered the hall, leading in the Duchess de Montpensier; the Duke her husband supported his mother. They were followed by all the Princes and Princesses, including the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, and Prince Philip of Wurtemberg. The King, the Princes, and all the gentlemen present, were in court dresses, or in full uniform, and wore the cordons and other insignia of the several orders with which they are invested. They took their seats at a table covered with velvet placed under the portrait of Louis the Fourteenth. A large assemblage of Ministers and ladies and gentlemen of the Court stood around. Having received the King's command, the Chancellor read the act of marriage solemnized at Madrid. This done, the King rose and signed the entry; and was followed by the Queen, the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, the Princes and Princesses, the Ministers, the Spanish Ambassador, and other witnesses. At half-past six o'clock, there was a grand dinner; at which were present the whole of those who took part in the ceremony, with other guests, to the number of a hundred and forty. Lord Normanby's absence from the ceremony of the reception by the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, at the Tuilleries, has excited much uneasiness in Paris. The *Morning Chronicle* states that every effort was made by the Government to induce the British Ambassador to attend. He was assured that the affair was a mere piece of court etiquette. "Lord Normanby's correct judgment in staying away was shown by the result. Immediately after the presentation of the Corps Diplomatique, a few of the hangers-on of the Spanish Embassy were introduced, under the name of the Spanish inhabitants of Paris; and, after bowing to the Duke de Montpensier, they knelt to the Infanta, as heiress presumptive of the crown of Spain. This part of the ceremonies of the day had been carefully excluded from the programme." The *Sicile* makes light of the occurrence. "It appears to us that an excessive importance ought not to be attached to incidents of this nature. England is no more resolved on an open rupture than the northern powers on an intimate alliance with France." And Lord Normanby has made rather a friendly explanation of his absence. On Monday, he wrote to M. Guizot, explaining that, under existing circumstances, he could not join in any official ceremony of congratulation; but, at the same time, stating his anxiety to pay every mark of respect to all the members of the Royal family of France, and among others to the Duke of Montpensier, and to the Dutchess as a French princess. He therefore expressed a hope that he should be allowed an opportunity at some future period of being presented to them and to the other members of the Royal Family who were absent from Paris at the period of his presentation at court in August last. On the same evening, Lord Normanby received an answer, inviting him to the Tuilleries at noon on Tuesday, to be presented to the Duke and Dutchess of Montpensier and the Prince and Princess of Joinville, in their private apartments. The Marquis attended accordingly, and was presented.—*Spectator*.

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